

up when a leader of the political Palestinian movement, Fatah, shouts out, "You mean Pesach, Leo!"

Not our stereotypical view of the Palestinians—but real!

Do these stories sound like the teaching of these last 50 years? Not at all!

What has been our education leading to orientation and attitude?

Fear and hate have been used to squeeze money out of us. And in the process no distinction was made between: all Arabs and Palestinians, and Palestinians in Israel, and Palestinians across the green line.

And there is a world of difference between the groups.

We were told if we do not contribute, our brethren will be thrown into the sea and to prove it, let us tell you how evil are the Palestinians. The image stuck.

Was fundraising now a substitute for religion and Torah and we gave and did not notice the world was changing?

The Torah does not say, "Do that which is right" only to those you like and admire. However, it is clear if you do what is right, you will reduce the arena from which terrorists are recruited.

Torah teaching—practical solution.

These 50 years we kept our views and did not notice changes.

We must not confuse security with terrorism. Did Israel not win every war? And is not Israel's military partner, the USA, the only real power by far, not only in the Middle East, but in the world? Are we not proud of Israel's might?

And the Palestinians? No army, no F-16s, no MI tanks—no U.S. military alliance. The Palestinians have been a beaten people—their life has been in part determined by Jews. In such a circumstance, how does our religion tell us to behave?

What I am saying would be the same during Rabin's days, during Peres' days, during Netanyahu's days. My statement before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, at the Capitol, Thursday, July 13, 1995.

In part: Some years ago I came to the conclusion that the critical element essential to achieve peace in the Middle East was the economic well being and the dignity of the Palestinian people. And this was in the interest of Israel and the Jewish people.

Who has the power to make these critical changes and improvements? Not the Palestinians, not the PLO and not the PNA (Palestinian National Authority).

The resources, the power, and the controls in these critical areas lie with the West, the donor nations, the United States and Israel.

Until these matters are adequately addressed, there can be no lasting peace.

If they are not addressed, we will not stop this generation's hate from being passed on to the next generation and the children will be fighting each other. We must now allow this to happen.

The state of Israel and the well-being of its people are not threatened by a Palestinian Army, Air Force or Navy. They are not a security threat to the nation of Israel.

Some equate terrorism to a security threat. That in turn is used to delay economic liberation of the Palestinian people which, if not achieved, will guarantee that the children of this generation will still be at war. We cannot allow that. Yes, we must stop terrorism but how?

Economic deprivation will breed further terrorism. Raising the economic standard gives us hope.

I was proud to be appointed to participate in the peace signing in Cairo. I heard my government announce that without economic progress on the ground, peace is a risk. I agreed then and I agree now, Palestin-

ians are still waiting for that delivery. We can no longer delay.

I have heard over and over again the Israeli pronouncement that the well being of the Palestinians is in their interest. I agree.

Hurts of the past must not be excuses for continuing hurts into the future.

Free passage of goods, open markets, investments and reliability of American commitment will produce prosperity and peace in the region.

Four conditions are needed, which are interdependent:

1. Reliable access to crossing borders for export.

2. The opening of overseas markets.

3. Private sector investment funds, i.e., perhaps \$100 million from the American side to challenge the Palestinians to provide another \$100 million to support and give confidence to the private sector for medium size investment based on reliable border crossings and open markets and long term commitments. Then we will see the capability of the Palestinians, the development, more effective use of our aid money.

4. A U.S. participation that is dependable and firm in the peace process, via the Middle-East Peace Facilitation Act.

True eight years ago. True three years ago. True today!

Recent conclusion by Ha'aretz (Israeli newspaper):

"Exports from the territories to overseas markets are still hamstrung by a seemingly infinite number of bureaucratic hurdles that pose under the guise of 'security consideration' and which are forcing Palestinian manufacturers to export their products via Israeli companies. The atmosphere of political uncertainty is dissuading potential investors from sinking funds into the Palestinian economy's manufacturing sector.

It is therefore not in the least surprising that, in this unhealthy economic climate, wages on the West Bank and in Gaza have dropped."

How can you earn a living if you cannot get what you produce to market at a proper price?

The reality! What are we doing? What should we do?

There is not a single Jewish organization, not one contributing in any way to peace process. There is fundraising using the word "Peace" but delivering nothing—nothing on the ground, nothing across the green line. And without a proper peace, there can be no Jewish life in Israel. Not a single Jewish based organization in Washington (or any in the US or the UK—find them) is contributing one penny to peace on the ground—not one penny across the green line. Funding projects in Israel proper is fine, but if we ignore what is happening beyond the green line how are we truly contributing to peace?

Why?

Who knows?

Is 50-year education too difficult to change?

Does fundraising without commitment pay off?

Commitment to the moral and practical teaching of the Torah will pay off—will bring peace.

What must we Jews do now? The salvation of our people is at stake. We must not focus on what is wrong with others. That is no excuse! What to do? We must perform on the ground, the only way to reduce terrorism.

Contribute to those organizations that can demonstrate to you without any, ifs and buts that money is resulting in a better health, a better life, a better education on the other side of the Green Line for the Palestinian people.

This is where the urgent need is. That is what the Torah commands us to do.

If we are talking about peace, we must address the well being of the Palestinian people on the other side of the Green Line.

We have no time for do-good conferences. We have no time for pleasantries. We must do things that improve the well being of the "strangers" amongst us, those on the other side of the Green Line. We have no time to wait to change attitudes. We need to change the facts. The facts of Palestinian poverty, lack of export access, lack of dignity and respect. Once the facts change, the attitudes will change.

A leader of Egypt asked me why the Palestinian oranges at Ashdod are crushed and I said I did not know. And he said, "They are your cousins, Leo, and you must find out."

I met with the appropriate military authority. They asked do you want an investigation? And I said no. Do I want sensitivity training through various international funds? No. Then what do you want?

We must appoint a person to be responsible, a colonel who need not like the Palestinians, who has the assignment to see that their products get on the ship undamaged so that they arrive in good shape for the customers. And the colonel will do so if he knows the price of failure, dishonorable discharge and loss of pension.

He will then do the job, his children will see that it works, and his grandchildren will live in a better world. First change the facts, Do that which is right and good, then the people will learn and attitudes will change.

Do that which is right and good and peace will follow.

There is a program for the improvement of health, fortunately without great publicity and political involvement, with Canadian, Jordanian, Israeli and Palestinian doctors cooperating to improve the health of the people on the ground.

I mandate them, no declarations of love, no press releases that you are for peace, but if you do not improve the well being of the people, we will cut you off.

Results, real results for people on the ground is what we must do. We must solve the problem of goods crossing borders so they can get to market and people will then invest and create jobs. Therefore we must prepare them by training and education. A group of visionaries are planning to build a college, an industrial college in Gaza. If you think about it, you will find other ways and other projects to deliver results on the ground. Just follow the Torah. Do what is right for practical results.

Not conferences, not teas, but delivering improvements on the ground. Do what is right and peace will follow. Jews will win militarily. But if they win in the wrong way, their children and grandchildren will be at war.

The Torah makes it clear, do what is right, perform on the ground. The ground is the territory in which the strangers live, the Palestinians. If we do so, there will be peace and Jews and Judaism will prosper.

To help the Palestinians is to help Israel.

TRIBUTE TO VERNON H. RICKS, JR.

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend Mr. Vernon H. Ricks, Jr. on the occasion of his retirement from the Xerox Corporation. Wednesday, September 30, 1998 marked the end of Vernon's remarkable thirty-

three year career with one of the world's leading corporations. In recognition of his exemplary years of service with Xerox, as well as his contributions to his community, it is a pleasure to highlight just a few of his many achievements with my colleagues here today.

Vernon began his career with Xerox as an entry level technician. He honed his skills in several critical management areas and rose to become the manager of field services. Throughout his career, he has devoted his time to serving as a mentor to many young, aspiring African Americans within the Xerox family. His selfless contributions led to his appointment to the corporation's Affirmative Action Development Task Force. From that position, Vernon went on to become the Founding Member of the Xerox "Corporate Few," the organization of Xerox's African American corporate executives.

Vernon's concern for equal opportunity and community involvement extended far beyond the confines of the Xerox Corporation. He has served as a member of the Congressional Black Caucus Corporate Braintrust; executive director of the Federation of Corporation Professionals; the Montgomery County, Maryland Sensitivity Task Force, and the Montgomery County, Maryland Police Community Relations Task Force.

Vernon Ricks' civic involvement has also been impressive. From 1972–1980 he was a councilman on the Takoma Park, Maryland City Council and from 1980–82 he served as Mayor Pro-Tem of Takoma Park. In addition, he has been a member of the Maryland Municipal League, the National League of Cities and a regional director of the National Black Caucus of Local Elected Officials.

As he begins a new chapter in his life, Vernon will continue his community involvement, serving as president of the Coalition for Equitable Representation in Government; the Montgomery County, Maryland Mentoring Task Force; Democratic Precinct Chair; and as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. A Life/Golden Heritage member of the NAACP, Vernon will certainly maintain his extensive involvement with the nation's oldest and most distinguished civil and human rights organization.

In recognition of his brilliant career, Vernon has received numerous awards and citations from Xerox as well as from civic and communications organizations. Among the many awards commending his achievements in support of corporate and community endeavors is the 1st place-vocal group award he received in the Air Force Worldwide Talent Competition.

Prior to joining the Xerox Corporation in 1965, the third generation Washington, D.C. native and McKinley Technical High School graduate was a well known local entertainer and singer. He went on to become a missile technician and teletype/crypto specialist in the United States Air Force. He was honorably discharged in 1965.

He is married to the lovely and equally civic minded Janet Lee and he has one son, Brian, who is a real estate agent in the Washington, D.C. area. Vernon and Janet reside in Potomac, Maryland.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to use this opportunity to salute the career and accomplishments of a true American role model, proud father and loving husband—Vernon H. Ricks, Jr. He is a man whom I have known and respected for many years. He is a friend

and a gentleman; someone who has worked unselfishly on behalf of others. I know that his family and friends are proud of him, and I join them in congratulating him on a distinguished career with the Xerox Corporation. As he prepares to set course on yet another chapter in his illustrious life, I ask that you join me in extending our best wishes to him and Janet on a future abundant in the riches of God's love, good health, and much happiness.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF HAWTHORNE, NEW JERSEY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 1, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Borough of Hawthorne on its 100th anniversary as an independent borough in the State of New Jersey. The people of Hawthorne this year are celebrating the many virtues of their wonderful community. Hawthorne is a good place to call home. It has the outstanding schools, safe streets, family oriented neighborhoods, civic volunteerism and community values that make it an outstanding place to live and raise a family.

On this occasion of its Centennial Celebration, I want to specifically acknowledge the outstanding leadership of Hawthorne's elected officials. Hawthorne has always enjoyed a history of good, sound local government—a tradition carried on today by Mayor Fred Criscitelli, Council President Joseph Metzler, Council Vice President John Lane and Council Members Marge Shortway, Lois Cuccinello, Richard Goldberg, Patrick Botbyl and Eugene Morabito. Indeed, the U.S. Congress should pay special respect to this community for having the wisdom and farsightedness to have elected Mayor Louis Bay 2nd in 1947. Mayor Bay, who retired in 1987 after 40 years of continuous service, set a record for consecutive terms as Mayor.

Today's leaders of Hawthorne draw upon nearly three centuries of heritage. Hawthorne was officially incorporated as a borough in 1898 but the area was first settled around the beginning of the 18th Century. Among the earliest settlers of Hawthorne were the Ryerson brothers, who purchased 600 acres of land in 1707. Their property extended from the Passaic River to what is now Diamond Bridge Avenue and from the crest of Goffle Hill to Lincoln Avenue. One of the Ryerson's homes, built in 1740 and destroyed by fire in 1950, served as General Lafayette's headquarters during the Revolutionary War. A monument erected by the Passaic County Park Commission marks the spot at 367 Goffle Road. Another Ryerson home survives as a restaurant.

Saw mills were the earliest industrial operation in Hawthorne, as trees cut to clear land for farming were turned into lumber for construction. Grist mills followed to process the grain raised by the farmers.

Located in Passaic County, Hawthorne originally was part of Manchester Township, which also included communities now known as Totowa, Haledon, North Haledon, Prospect Park and part of Paterson. Hawthorne was established as an independent borough on March 24, 1898. The other communities eventually declared their independence as well as Manchester Township ceased to exist.

There are two theories on the origin of the borough's name. One is that it was named for the profuse growth of the thorny Hawthorne bushes early farmers had to clear from their land before cattle could safely graze. The other is that it was named for the author Nathaniel Hawthorne. The true answer is lost to history. Nonetheless, the name is honored and revered and deserves the good reputation it has enjoyed for a century. It is one of the finest communities in our state.

Hawthorne's first Mayor, Dr. Sylvester Utter, was elected April 12, 1898. Adam Vreeland was chosen as assessor and William H. Post as tax collector. The councilmen were Albert Rhodes, Frank Post, Daniel Van Blarcom, Martin Marsh, John V.B. Terhune and Arthur F.J. Wheatley.

At the turn of the century, farms were already disappearing to make room for housing development and Hawthorne's population stood at 2,500. By 1908, large tracts of land were being developed for homes. The Arnold Brothers Co. developed land from Elberon to Tuxedo Avenues. The Rea Land Co. developed the northern end of town and Hawthorne Parks Estates developed the eastern section. By 1910, the population totaled 3,500.

One of the new government's first steps was to secure \$19,000 in loans to renovate school buildings, including the Lafayette School, the Washington School and a one-room schoolhouse on Goffle Road. The Franklin School was built in 1910. The Lafayette School eventually became the borough municipal building but was destroyed by fire in 1979. A new municipal building was constructed on the same site.

The post-World War I boom of the 1920s brought more new homes, a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises and two new schools. Goffle Brook Park was established in 1927 by the Passaic County Park Commission, quickly becoming the setting for band concerts and baseball games. The park remains a setting for community events to this day. The First National Bank of Hawthorne, the Hawthorne Public Library and the Masonic Temple were all opened in 1928. The same year, the Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce was established and local chapters of the American Legion, Rotary Club and Veterans of Foreign Wars were opened.

The 1930s saw construction of Hawthorne High School, the beginning of the Hawthorne Women's Club and the Hawthorne Child Welfare League. The population in 1930 soared to 12,000—a 13 percent increase from 1920 reported to be the second-highest increase in the United States. Hawthorne today has a population of more than 17,000 and plays an essential role in the active economy of the region.

My colleagues, I am sure you would agree with my conviction and assertion that Hawthorne is one of the finest communities in the State of New Jersey. This community is symbolic of traditional American values. The residents work hard, are dedicated to their families, support their schools and volunteer to help their neighbors. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all its residents continued success as their borough enters its second century.